STOCK OUT THE TAX THE TAX TO SEE THE STOCK OF THE SECOND O

The Bank of Central New-York.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, April 11, 1860.

The Daily Observer, of this day, amounces that the Bank of Central New-York has gone into-liquidation, and that the Hon. Joseph Benedict has been appointed Receiver, and entered upon his duties. The circulation of the Bank is said to be amply secured.

Conclusion of a Bank Smit.

Philadeliph a, Wednesday, April 11, 1860.

The suit of the Assignees of the Bank of Pennayl vania agt. John Miller, the late Postmaster, was concluded this morning. Justice Read, in charging the Jury, was severe in his strictures in regard to the Jury, was severe in his strictures in regard to the morality and legality of the transactions between Allibore, the President of the Bank, and Mr. Miller, the United States officer, who was prohibited under a heavy fine and imprisonment from entering into such negotiations. The Jury rendered a verdict of twenty-reven thousand odd dollars, being the sam reserved by Miller for the purchase of the Bank property by the Government, for the Post-Office, with interest.

Navigation Westward.

Continuouon, C. W., Wednesday, April 11, 1866.

A steamer left Owen Sound for this port on Monday, but put back on account of the lea; of which there was still considerable in the bay. It is fast dis appearing

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, April 11, 1860.

SENATE.... ALBANY, April 11, 1860.

The concurrent resolution authorizing and directing the Governor to transmit such laws and documents as he thinks proper to other states, was adopted.

The following bills were passed:

To authorize the Supervisors of Kings Cou uty to build a Court-House.

To compel better attendance at offices of County Clerks and Clerks of Courts of Record.

The cracting clause was stricken out of the bill to provide for the improvement of the East River.

The first part of the report of the Commissione as of the Code was precented. Its lucid condensation of statutes was highly commended by the Senate.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the Charter of the Hebrew Benevol ent Society of New-York;

cciety of New-York;
Relative to school libraries of New-York;
To extend the term of office of New-York constr

To amend the Charter of the Hebrew Cemetery Association of New-York.

The following bills were passed:
To repeal the act allowing the Central Railroad to charge five cents additional when a ticket was not pur-

charge five cents additional when a decay was not pur-charge before entering a train.

To authorize the construction of a bridge across the mouth of Croton River.

Mr. VARIAN made a majority report against the Senate bill, fixing the rate of milk freight on the Erie and Harlem Roads.

Mesers. FLAGLER and EMERICK presented a minority report in favor of the bill.

Mesors. PALMER and ODELL opposed the ma-

ority report.
Mr. PALMER argued to show that the immense

Mr. PALMER argued to show that the injustice of farmers and dealers being compelled to pay rates on mi k four fold as high as any other species of freight.

Mr. ODELL spoke at length against the majority

Mr. ODELL spoke at length against the majority report.

The majority report was disagreed to, and the bill was rent to the Committee of the Whole.

Several bills of local interest were passed, among them to incorporate the Gymnasium of Brooklyn, and the Young Men's Association.

The Kings County Court-House bill came down from the Senate amended, and on motion of Mr. CAL-LICOT, it was referred to the Brooklyn Delegates to report complete. Becess.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the custodian of the public moneys.

To authorize the continuance of East street New-York.

York.

In relation to wills.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the bill to extend certain streats in New-York, and confirm the grants of land under water made in 1857, was lost, and the bill facility and the side of the stream of the side of th

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 11, 1860. PASSAGE OF BILLS.

The County Tax Levy was read a third time, and passed. The bill to repeal the act of 1857 permitting the

Central Railroad to charge 5 cents extra to such persons as do not purchase their tickets before entering

tons as do not purchase their tickets before entering the cars, passed the Assembly, 66 to 24.

The Assembly also passed the bill to present to each member and officer of the Legislature a copy of the Colonial History of the State. Also the Senate bill to amend an act to incorporate the Port Richmond and Bergen Pent Ferry Company.

An ineffectual attemp, was made to take from the table the motion to recensider the bill to indemnify the ce rate of stockholders of the New Haven Railroad.

The Assembly passed the Senate bill to amend the

The Assembly passed the Senate bill to amend the General Manufacturing act, which provides for the closing up of such companies as do not declare divi-When the Senate bill in relation to the custodian of

public moneys in New-York came up on its final read ing, Mr. Conkling moved to recommit, with instruc-tions to strike out the enseting clause, which was lost, and the bill passed. It extends the term of the Cham-

berlain three years.

The bill to extend East street passed the Assembly by a vote of 87 to 9. QUARANTINE.

Mr. Vermilye, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the Quarantine bill, reported the bill with amendments, striking out the name of the Lieutenant-Governor and inserting that of the Governor, and substituting the Health Officer for the Poysician to the Marine Hospital. The report was offered out of order; and objection being made, the bill was returned to the Committee. As amended by the Committee, it stands in the control of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee.

Committee. As amended by the Committee, it stands substantially as follows:

Section I appoints Geo. W. Paterson, John P. Cummings and Robert christie, jr., Commissioners of Quarantine.

Sac 2 provides that the Commissioners of Emigration shall convey the Quarantine property at Castleton to the Commissioners of Quarantine, when the said Commissioners shall have possession of such property, and all the powers, duties, and obligations of the said Commissioners of Emigration, in regard to the present or any other Quarantine establishment, its offices, property, and business shall cease an determine.

Section 3 requires the Quarantine establishment below the Narrows, to be approved by the Governor, Controller, and State Engineer, or a majority of them. The Commissioners are authorized to precent condy freed, if they can, and pay for it such som as shall be agreed upon, to be approved by the Governor, Controller, and State Engineer, and put up such necessary Quarantine structures as shall be approved by the Governor, Controller, and State Engineer, and put up such necessary for the property of the formal controller, and State Engineer, and put up such necessary for the property of the formal controller, and State Engineer, and put up such necessary for the property of the formal controller, and State Engineer, and put up such necessary for the property of the formal controller, and State Engineer, and put up such necessary for the property of the formal controller, and State Engineer, and put up such necessary for the property of the formal controller, and State Engineer, and put up such necessary for the provides the sum hereby appropriated. The Commissioners to receive \$\tilde{P}\$ per day and official expenses.

Section 4 provides the way in which the Commissioners

Guaratine structures as shall be approved by the Governor, &c., but their expenditures anall not exceed the sum increby appropriated. The Commissioners to receive \$5 per day and official expenses.

Section 4 provides the way in which the Commissioners may sequire such real estate as they may require for Quaratine purposes, should they fail to agree with the owners thereof, which is to give the Commissioners the right of emission for main, by investing them with the powers of raliroad corporations in the matter of obtaining land; and, as if apprehensive of a row, or a riet, for a rebellion, the bill authorizes he Supreme Court to the Sheriff of the proper County, commanding him, without easy, to put the said Commissioners in the possession of such real seater and to enforce such process in such manner as may be conformable to law."

Section 5—Makes the Health Officer Superintendent to the Hespital or Hospitals, under the Commissioners, with power to appoint all necessary assistant physicians, nurses, &c.

Section 6—Requires the commissioners with power to appoint all necessary assistant physicians nurses, &c.

Section 6—Requires the commissioners of the carry on, and maintain, suitable accommodations and facilities for all sick, and other persons and pour facilities for all sick, and other persons and pour facilities for all sick, and the prisons and pour facilities for all sick and the persons of the manner and remove and dispose of the same, as ordered by the Health Officer; also to provide suitable received on ison for the Reasth Officer and Physician of the Marine Hospital, and a Bourding-Station and catallalment, &c. Fection 7 provides that the Commissioners may collecta reasonable compensation for the care, treatment, and see keeping of all persons and goods subject to Quarantine, and the Reasth of all persons and goods subject to Quarantine, and the Marine Hospital, and a Bourding-Station and catallalment, &c. Fection 8 provides that the such areas and the subject is from the

Officer.
Section 8 provides that the anchorage ground for yellow-fewer vessels shall be below the Narrows, and 1½ mile distant from the aboves of New-York.
Section 8 provides for the sale of the old Quarantine on such terms as shall seem most advantageous to the State, to be approved by the Governor, after the new Quarantine shall have been obtained and suitable balklings orected, and claims for damages by the fire adjusted.

Esection 12 repeals the Quivantine set of 1857.

The act to provide mea as for the support of Government was read a third time and passed. It levies one mill and one eighth mill f.r the general purposes of

The Assembly passed a resolution appointing Wm.
C. Bryant, Eobert B. Mintum, Mason F. Cogawell,
Alex. Hamilton, jr., and Alfred Pell, Commissioners to
examine into our Prison Discipline system, with a
view of amelicrating the condition of discharged prisoners, and siding them to reform their lives, and report
to the next Legislature. To have no pay whatever.
The Senate passed a resolution to suspend the 29th
General Rule, which gives preference to bills introduced previous to the 15th of March.
Mr. Manierre reported favorably the bill to amend
the act authrizing the taking of lands for the Central
Park. PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Park.

The Assembly bill to authorize the laying of a railroad track in Broadway, Brooklyn, was referred, to be re-

track in Broadway, Brooklyn, was referred, to be reported complete.

The Senate concurred in Assembly's amendments to the bill to establish a steam ferry between Greenport and Sag Harbor.

Mr. Manierre, from the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages, reported, complete, the Assembly bill to improve Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn.

The Senate passed the bill to incorporate the Rhinebeck Savings Bank. Also, to authorize the City of Auburn to loan its credit to the Sodus Bay Rai road Company. (\$100,600.) Also, to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to build a new court-house.

The bill to provide for the improvement of the navigation of the East River was, on motion of Mr. Manierre, recommitted, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

enacting clause.

The Senate passed the Assembly bill to amend the act to facilitate the collection of debts against corpora-Also, to extend York street, in the City of Brooklyn,

Also, to extend York street, in the City of Brooklyn, from James street to Fulton street.

The Assembly sent for concarrence a joint resolution ordering the printing of 1,000 copies of the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society for that Society—25 copies for each member and officer of the Legislature; 15 copies for each reporter; 20 copies for each County Agricultural Society in counties electing one member, and a proportionate number to counties electing more than one member. The resolution was laid on the table under the rule.

than one member. The resolution was that the table under the rule.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly's amendments to the bill to amend the act of last year in reference to the Onondaga Salt Springs. The Senate passed the Assembly bill in relation to School Labraries in the

City of New-York.

Also, Assembly bill to extend the term of Constables in the City of New-York from one year to two years.

Also, in relation to the Supreme Court Library.

Also, for the widening of Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, and the establishment of a public drive and promenade

and the establishment of a patch drive and problems thereon.

Also, the bill to erect a new City Hall in Madison square—passed by a vote of 22 to 3,

Also, to incorporate the Brooklyn Medical and Surgical Institute.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The General Appropriation bill was discussed at considerable length, and amended by atriking out an appropriation of \$5,000 for printing raised music for the Institutions for the Blind, rejecting several propositions to amend by adding appropriations, and finally the bill was passed.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. XXVTH EXHIBITION.

THE PRIVATE VIEW. The precise object of "the private view" given by

the National Academy of Design, the night before the

opening of the exhibition to the public, we have never been able to ascertain; for as to viewing anything but a very large crowd of well-dressed gentlemen and ladies, who are supposed to represent the very creme de la crème of our metropolitan society, is quite an impossibility on such occasions. The Royal Academy of London always gives a private view and a private supper at the same time, to which the special magnets of the nation are invited. The President of the Academy presides at the table, on these occa-sions, and he is honored by the support of Prince Albert, the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, distinguished diplomatic representatives, and eminent authors and orators. There is an actual view of the paintings, and speeches are made glorifying art and the artists, and the public have the privilege of reading a report of the proceedings in the next morning's journals. Something of the kind used to take place bere. There was a supper, and speeches, but no la-dies. Of late years, however, the style of the private view has been changed; the punch bowl and chicken salad have been abolished, and the oysters and cham-

pagne are now no more within the walls of the N. A Speeches are no longer made, and the paintings on view are no longer viewed. Music and ladies have taken the place of edibles and potables, and the Academicians cram their rooms to suffocation. Everybody is invited, and nobody stays away. There was a crush last night, and on no previous occasion was there ever a more brilliant crowd packed into these inconvenient apartments, on the fourth noor of the building on the

By virtue of going early, before the crowd poured in, we enjoyed an opportunity of a hurried glimpse of the works on exhibition. There are not so many pictures as there were last year, but we believe that the character of the exhibition is of a higher average. The Committee must have exercised a severer discipline of exclusion than has been done heretofore, for there are no really objectionable pictures on the walls, and the number of really good paintings is larger than we ramember on any other occasion. It is most gratifying to be able to offer this sincere testimony to the arts in this city. Many of the "old masters" to whose mannerisms the eye of our public had become wearily familiar, we miss altogether; but, in their places, we are most happy to welcome some young masters with fresher looks, more vigorous ways, and giving bright promises of better things hereafter. There were no catalogues ready last night, and we had to rely upon the internal evidence which the pictures themselves offered of their origin where they were not signed by the artists' names. If Healy and Gray, and Durand, and Mount, and Hicks. and Church, and Kensett: were there, they were not

staringly represented on the walls. Huntington comes out stronger than usual, showing his versatility in a remarkable manner. He has a half length portrait of a lady, Mrs. Gandy; his picture of the "Doubtful Bill," which has been engraved in The London Illustrated News, and a Court scope, called "After the Storm."

Among the older artists Elliott makes good his repu-

tation in sound characteristic heads, among them being a very striking portrait of Mr. Brady, the photograph ist. Mr. Staigg has a head of a lady, and Mr. Ste has two portraits. There are four pictures by J. T. Pede, which have recently been received from England, where they were painted. Mattison has ent from his rural retreat a composition from the Scarlet Letter, representing the pillory scene. Mr. May has a large composition of two Italian peasant lovers enjoying themselves al fresco.

It is a most encouraging sign that the figure pieces do not bear so great a disproportion to the landscapes and portraits as usual, and there is almost an entire absence of their orange and vermilion landscapes which used once to be so prominent in our exhibition indeed, there is but one of the kind in the rooms. There are more see pieces and coast scenes.

Among the new names is that of Bradford, of New-

Bedford, who exhibits a coast scene, in which there are a ship under full sail, a sea steamer, and a schooner. Mr. Dix has two or three marine views, and William Hart, Shattuck, De Haas, Saydam, and W. A. Gay also have coast scenes. There is also marine piece by George L. Brown, representing a fishing boat in the Bay of Naples. E. Moran, an artist with whose pictures we are not familiar, exhibits a sea-coast, and there are some others, not marked, whose producers we could not learn the names of. A Western Artist, named Newell, we believe from

St. Louis, exhibits some figure pieces in the manner of the modern French school, representing quiet but serious domestic scenes. Delizzard has some characteristic little landscapes. Lewis Lary's "Last Support Mary Queen of Scots" is altogether the best picture he has exhibited. Mr. Giguoux, too, has abandoned his rosy, enow scenes and blazing Autumnal woods, and given us an idyllic picture of an early Spring morning. Hubbard, James Hart, Gifford,

Shattuck, Coleman, Hope, Mignot, Gifford, Boughten, Nichols, Hazletine, and McEutee, have all subjects characteristic of their styles. West kes a pleture representing early morning. H. Fenetchel has a view on Staten Island, embracing the Bay and Nar rows. W. T. Richards exhibits some studies from nature. Frank Howland is the name of a new artist a pupil of Mr. Stearns, who exhibits some studies of chroren. There are some groups of children by Mr. J. G. Brown. W. H. Beard, a young artist from the West, a painter of saimels, has a family of the feline species into whose domestic circle a young rabbit has intruded himself. Miss Eima Gove has as oil painting, a portrait of a boy, and Doctor Ruggi an architectural view of an old church in some Eur pean city. Lentze is represented by his Braddock' Defeat and the Princess Etizabeth in the Tower; East man Johnson may bear off the honors of the exhibition by his little "I'nk," "Washington's Kitchen," and "Mating," in portraits he exhibits a half-length of Mr. G. C. Scott. Mr. Bieretadt, a recent importa from New-Bedford, effers the piece de resistance landscape in his "View in the Rocky Mountaine."

ANTH ELECTION AND STATES AND STATES AND STATES OF STATES AND STATE

There are but few architectural designs, the mo poticeable of them being Mr. J. Wrey Mold's rejected derigns for the new Plymouth Church in Breoklyn, and a design for Christ's Church in the same place. The sculptures are very few, a medallion female haad, in marble, and three groups in terra cotta, by John Regers, being the most remarkable. The engone degree are numerous, as usual, Saintin and Darry, being the most remarkable. their g the most prominent of the exhibition.

The Exhibition is open to the public this morning

and it will be found, we believe, one of the best the the Academy has offered since its foundation.

There was an extraordinary scene recently in the

Territorial Legislature of New-Mexico. At the last session, a law was passed protecting slave property in the Territory. Judge Keithley, the Speaker of the House, introduced a bill repealing this law; a debate-ensued, and the bill was laid on the table till the next day. In the mean time, the news spread like wildfire all over Santa Fé, and the members were summoned in hot haste. The following morning, on entering the House, the Speaker was handed a copy of the proceedings of a Committee appointed by the members of the House, the substance of which was that they could never consent to have any person preside over them who could dare to introduce so anti-Democratic a bill before such a high-toned National Democratic House of Representatives; and, in pursuance of instructions received at the caucus held the previous night, Mr. Cueller introduced a resolution declaring the Speaker's chair vacant; and, after considerable delay in excusing members from voting, the resolution was carried in the affirmative. Mr. Cueller was elected to the vacant seat, and immediately qualified as Speaker of the Honse. The object of the measure was to induce the belief that the people of New-Mexico are favorable to Slavery, when really nothing is further from the truth. The existence of the law for the protection of slave property was hardly known to the members of the Legislature until the bill for its repeal was intro

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.-The Repub-

lican Central Committee met last evening at No. 618 Breadway, Mr. D. D. T. Marshall, Vice-President, in the chair. A lengthy preamble and resolutions were offered by one of the members, and slicited considerable debate. The preamble sets forth that, inasmuch as the Republican party of our city, in common with most of our citizens, deare additional railroad accommodaof our citizens, desire additional rattroad accommodations, they most emphatically repudiate and remonstrate against the consummation of the recent
acts for such purposes passed by the Senate
and Assembly, for the reason that the granting of such
valuable franchizes to a band of monopolists (who are
already in the sujoyment of a vast special privilege in
our city), and there being urged upon our Legislature
by an unscrupulous lobby who have no interest to subserve but their own selfish purposes, to the injury of
the best interests of our city; and for the further reason that a probable consolidation of these new
roads with those now in existence would prevent rather than make competition, and thus fasten
upen tax-payers, house-holders, and the laboring
masses, the most odious monopoly ever contemplated in the history of modern legislation; and
Whereas, our sitizens have used every proper endeavor to procure the passage of judicious sanitary
laws for the protection of the lives and property of our
motropolis, and such reasonable amendments to our
city charter as the best financial interests of our city
seemed to to demand, and such proper modification of our Alms House regulations as would
prevent frauds and a scandalous waste of our public
moneys, all of which good and much desired measures
have been strangled, passed by, and utterly ignored,
that these infigunces railroad schemes might be pushed of our citizens, desire addressed and remoumoneys, all of which good and much desired meisures have been strengled, passed by, and utterly ignored, that these iniquitous railroad schemes might be pushed to a consummation. We, therefore, as crizens, in our capacity of representative Republicans, carnestly call upon his Excellency, Gov. Morgan, to fix by his pelo, his real of condemnation upon them. The preamble further urges upon the Governor to recommend that the Legislature so amend the bills, as to provide for the sale of such purchases at auction, under direction of the Controller.

sale of such purchases at auction, under direction of the Controller.

In the resolutions, the Committee, as Republicans, pledge themselves to support "our Representatives "who have opposed these unprincipled schemes, and "will, by all proper means, rebuke those who have "aussianed the measures so detrimental to the best in"terests of both our party and city."

The preamble and reso utions, duly signed, were ordered to be printed in The Tribune, and transmitted to the Governor.

dered to be printed in The Tribune, and transmitted to the Governor.

A series of resolutions, offered by Mr. White, were adopted, deploring the defeat of the New-York Health bill, and condemning the Sanitary Department of New-York as at present organized.

A communication was received from a German, who had translated Helper's book in German and was about publishing in that language, asking the Committee to indorse the work. A lengthy discussion enseed upon the matter, and a resolution to indorse was finally earlied by 40 to 29.

Messrs. E. Elliott, John H. White, Charles C. Nott, James Kelly, and H. T. W. Smith, were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Governor in regard to the Railroad bills.

ANOTHER CAMPAIGN CLUB. - Quite a number of eneretic Republican young men, residing in the upper parts of the city, assembled last evening at the Cooper Institute for the purpose of taking preliminary measures toward the formation of a hard-working campaign club. Mr. Seymour A. Bunce of the Eighteenth Ward, and Mr. Conklin of the Twenty-second Ward were elected re spectively President and Secretary pro tem., and the meeting adjourned to reassemble at the same place:

DEAD RABBITS AT WORK AGAIN. - Last evening , as John Rose, a member of one of the steam fire-engi on the ship Westervelt, he was knocked down by a club in the hands of a Dead Rabbit ruffian. ? Parce pistol shots were also fired at Ross, but he fortun stely escaped unharmed. No arrests.

A TERRIBLE BEREAVEMENT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SEXTONVILLE, Richland Co., Wis., April 3, 1360. On the night of April 2, the house of Mrs. R igan, in this county, while she was absent over night at a neighbor's, was burned to the ground, and six children perished in the flames. The largest was 11 years of age. They were all the children she had. Mrs. R. lost her husband about three months ago.

A SHOWER OF SNOW BALLS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PORTVILLE, Cattarangus Co., April 9, 1850.

Yesterday, at 9 a. m., we had a smart hail storm for few minutes, the hail-stones being of the size of large pear. At about 10 o'clock, similar stones, collected into masses of the size of hickory-nuts, commenced falling, repidly increasing in number and size until there was a repidly increasing in number and size until there was a deuse shower of them. Thousands of them were as large as hen's eggs, but so locely commerced that they flattened like a snow-ball on striking a roof or the hard ground. They came with great force, but so nearly perpendicular that little damage was sione. Henty of these balls could be picked up after the shower three inches in diameter, and three-four his of an inch thick, and containing perhaps a hundred hallstones.

ecurse. She istends to stand upon principle as firm and unyielding as her own native mountains, rock-ribbed, and ancient as the sun. She does not stand here to be rebuted by any Siste, or the Senstors of say Siste; but now, as heretofore, in the field or in the cuncil, she will take care of herself. The Senstor is alarzaed because of our association wish the Republicans! But bocause the Republican party show a little sagarity, being hard pressed for capital, and starting out as privateers, they pick up whatever they can find that is profitable; and, if they find a measure of the Demo cratic party that is popular to use it, shall we be alarmed? In 1846, this principle was insugurated by that party. No! that party was not in existence. In 1832, the Home of Representatives passed a bill of this kind as a Democratic measure, and not Republican. He replied to Mr. Wigfall's remark, "that poverty was rime," and said it his were so, the country was fell of criminals. Mr. Johnson discussed a large variety of topics, and in the course of his remarks said that Calhoon was more of a politician than a statesment. enre with the Slavery question. I think they have no connection, and should be kept separate and distinct. I look upon the Homestead proposition as rising above all party questions, in conforming with the Constitution and with the general spirit of the Government, by carrying out the objects for which the lands were acquired. I look upon it as coming up to that great idea of philimthropy and Christianity which is enjoined upon us all in a legislative as well as private capacity. But on yesterday the Senator from Wisconsta must have the "nigger question" in the discussion, and the Senator from Virginia must give us a discussion on the same subject, and also rebake the Saac of Teamessee, asking what were her opptions and doctaines. She has not disguised her doctrines or her opinions and she does not disguise them now. Really it seems to me if some member of this body were to iditodate the fen Commandments somebody would find a "nigser" in them somewhere. The chances are, if introduced by a Northern man, he would argue they had a tendency to diminish the area of Siavery and prevent the increase of slave population, and in the end, perhaso abolish it; diminish the area of Siavery and prevent the increase of slave population, and in the end, perhaps abolish it; while on the other hand, if rome Senator from the South were to introduce the Lord's prayer, somebody would immediately find a "nigger" in it, and would argue that it had a tendency to advance Slavery, while another would argue that it would abolish it. Is it not time the legislation of the country should be directed to something else, and should not some other things be considered? I do believe the country, North and South, are becoming sick and tired of the constant aplication of this question to the exclusion of

was crime, and sain this weeks, the country variety of topics, and in this weeks, the country of topics, and in the course of his remarks said that Calhoon was more of a politician than a statement; he had not the cast of mind to found a great party; he had only established a sect.

Mr. MASON replied, he was surprised that the Senator poured out vials of wrath upon him. He supposed that they were on the same side of the channel, and united by common interest. He had no intention to take the State of Tenneseee into his keeping. He supposed that they would not together upon a measure brought forward by the Republican organization for the avowed purpose of breaking do wn the Southern institutions. He defended himself from the taunts that he sat rilent while bills embodying this principle had passed the Senate. He denied that the principle of the Homestead bill was contained in the legislation of 1856. The policy recommended by the earlier Presidents, and carried into effect in 1859, was entirely different from that embodied in the Homestead bill; the one was designed to rec'aim wilderness and invite population into distant Territories; the latter proposes to give away land for no such purpose. He defended his vote on the Graduarton bill, and showed that this bill did not contain the principle of the Homestead bill. He contended that the necessary effect of the latter would be to transplant people from non-alaveholding States to preaccupy public lands to the exclusion of the people of Southern States. He was opposed to the whole principle of giving away public lands as a should vote against it.

Mr. WIGFALL (Dem., Texas) further discussed the subject. He was tired of this twaddle about the people, denied that the Homestead bill was a Democratic measure, and ask d: When did it become a part of their platform? It has been adopted by the Republicans, and is designed to cut the throats of Southerners. Anybody who denies that this Government is a compact batween the States is no Democrat. He reiterated that the Homestea Korth and South, are becoming sick and tired of the constant agitation of this question to the exclusion of all others. I do trust in God the people of the constry will rise above this rgitation, and the purposes for which it is kept up. But the Senator says he has received a flood of light, and I repeat this because I was highly gratified, and he seemed to rise and come forward to the discussion under that flood of light, as did old Paul when traveling to Damascas, only he asked of the Lord, "What will Thou have me to do?" Whether the light shed by the Senator from Wisconsin had the same influence on the Senator from Wisconsin had the same influence on the Senator from Wisconsin lad the same influence on the Senator from Wisconsin had the same influence on the Senator from Wisconsin had the same influence on the Senator from Wisconsin lad the same influence on the Se

Mr. PUGH (Dem., Ohio)—where do you find it is the Republican platform?

Mr. WIGFALL (pointing to Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons, who were talking together on one of the sofas)

There it is, talking to Lord Lyons. The British Minister and the platform are together.

Mr. PUGH—I deny that the Republican platform

and be associated with Washington and Jefferson as to follow the present lights that now shine from the O.d Dominion. Following it down, we find forty-four precedents, approved, sanctioned and fixed, running through every Administration from Jefferson down to the present time. The very germ of this policy commenced in Verginia, and has been followed up. Comming down to 1850, we find an act to provide for a

which is to work such dangerous influence on certa

an abiding place for a man's wife and children, and when we come to call it a homestead, I think we take the ordinary meaning, and it is a proper name. Then why all this talk, whether it is perpetual or not? Homesteads can be changed as well as anything else.

This bill provides that a man shall have a home at a low price, and it shall be in the power of every one to go get a home. In 1854, there was a Homestead bill sefore the Senate, and Mr. Hunter of Virginia offered

is sometimes good for us all. Where is the difference in reducing the land to 124 cents per acre and reducing it to \$10 for a home? If there is danger to Slavery from the one measure does it not also grow out of the other? Under the Bounty-Land system and other ways, Virguia has received 2,500,000 scres of land. And now are we, who stand with Washington and Jefferson, to be arraigned with our associates? The preemption policy started with our associates? The preemption policy started with our associates? The preemption policy started with our associates? The preemption policy is but a carrying out of this policy. But instead of arguing the question, the Sensitor tries to raise a prejudice by which it can be struck with more even then it could by meeting the question in fair argument. Virginia rebuke Temperse or any other State with reference to the crestion of Free States! Turn to the ordinance of 1787, where

nsistency involved.

be did vote for it.

Mr. PUGH—I deny that the Republican platform says anything about the Homestead bill; they have only taken it up according to their habit of picking up whatever they find lying about loose.

Mr. WIGFALL then apologized for referring to gentlemen by name, and then continued his remarks, which were of very discursive character. He denied that there was any propriety or necessity of settling up Territories, and creating new States.

Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) moved to postpone the subject till Tuesday, as he wished to speak.

Mr. WADE (Rep., O.) was willing, provided they could then obtain a final vote on Wednesday.

Mr. BROWN and others were unwilling to consent to this arrangement.

Coming down to 1859, we find an act to provide for a Surveyor General for California, granting to every white settler 640 acres; or, if a single mag, 320 acres. That hw passed in 1859. I should like to know where the vigilant and watchful Senator was when that law passed? I presumed this flood of light had not been shed upon him, and he did not see this subject in all its bearings and tendencies as he sees it now. How did the Senator vote on this question? Where was this faithful sentine!? Standing on the watch towers, to alarm the people of the United States? Did he give the alarm? No. Sitting in his seat with his arms folded, he let this infamons, this agrarian measure, which is to work such dangerous influence en certain which is to work such dangerous infinance on certain institutions of the country, pass. Sitting with his arms folded, he said neither yea nor nay. Yesterday, when this bill was referred to, some seemed to understand it one way, and some another. Let us see how the thing stands. [Mr. J. read the bill referred to, donating lands to citizens and settlers in New-Mexico, etc.] Now, Sir, it is said this was not the Homestead, because the grant was made in New-Mexico, and yesterday the only answer received from the Sonator from to this arrangement.
Mr. DOUGLAS (Dem., Ill.) urged the propriety of The bill was then recommitted with instructions to be reported back Tuesday, and with the understanding that it shall be pressed to a final vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Mr. MAYNARD (S. Amer., Tenu.) said this subject came before the House under different circumstances than it did two years ago. Then the contest was between Border Raffians and Emigrant-Aid Societies; between Sharp's rifles and bowis-knives; blood was then flowing from her wounds, and her virgin soil was desecrated. Now all was peaceful. He was satisfied from the argument yesterday of Mr. Parrott (Delegate from Kansas) that it was his opinion that Kansas has not the required population for a Representative in this House. He opposed the admission of Oregon and Minnesota because their respective Constitutions permit ted alien suffrage; and besides, he did not believe Oregon now has a population of fifty thousand. He referred to the Opposition Tenneseee platform, in which the extension of the period of probation for foreigners is advocated, and that foreigners not naturalized should be prevented from voting at the elections. terday the only answer received from the Sanator from Virginia, in reply to how he voted, was that it was bad grammar, thereby hoping to escape from the in-Mr. MASON explained that he answered, and if the Senator heard him he should remember, that he (Mr. M.) did not remember how he voted, but very likely he did vote for it.

Mr. JOHNSON—It is a Homestead proposition, emhacing the precise idea, only to a greater extent than the bill now under consideration. The Senator not only sits by and allows the bill to pass, so obnoxious, especially to the Slavery institution, and establishing a Homestead, but he also, with all his literary attainments, allowed a bill to pass with bad grammar. mente, allowed a bill to pass with bad grammar.

Mr. MASON in his reat)—That was wrong, I admit.
Mr. JOHNSON—Now let us go to Kansas. Here
this bill provides for precaptions. The Senator from
Ohio (Mr. Pugh) the other day referred to these precedents in his constitutional argument, and that argument
cannot be answered. Why, then, try to raise an issue
and make an argument but ween the North and South?
If the measure is unconstitutional, why not show it?
And if it is inexpedient, show that. But here precampions are granted in Kansas in 1854, right in the
midst of all the alarm from Emigrant Aid Societies,
Where was this sleeplets vigilant then? Where was
the? In 1850 he was a Homestsad granter, and in 1851,
right in the midst of all the excitement, a bill grant eigners is advocated, and that foreigners not naturalized should be prevented from voting at the elections. On this declaration of principles seven out of the ten members of Congress on this floor were elected. The provisions of the Wyandot Constitution, he argued, are obnoxious to this objection, and come within the category. If a residence of six mouths is sufficient to entitle foreigners to citizenship, then change the naturalization laws. If this period is too long, declare them citizens the moment they reach our soil, and administer to them the oath of citizenship, so that they may be numbed if guilty of treason, and reher in 1850 he was a Homestead granter, and in 1854, right in the midst of all the excitement, a bill granting homesteads by precaption, where was this fasthful servant who now becomes so alarmed that he wants to know how Tennoseee can stand up and abide by such a proposition.

Was be here and do not understand the measure, or was he here and do not understand the measure, or they may be punished if guilty of treason, and re-warded if true and loyal to our country and its inter-ests. He moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to limit the boundaries so as to exclude all lands was he here understanding it and standing on the watchtower as a faithful sent hel and did not sound the alarm! Was he here and would not say to those who

character, and to our treaty faith with this tribe. Mr. GOOCH (Rep., Mass.), in reply to Mr. Clark (Mo.), denied that the people of Kansas, in the formawatchtower as a faithful sent bel and the not sound the sairm? Was he here and would not say to those who were inside of the citade that the enemy was at the gate? If he was here why did he not sound the alarm, and, failing to do so, is he any longer worthy of confidence? If he was here and had not the sagacity to see, or if his mind was not so consituted as to go from cause to effect, or if it is pretended he was not enlightened until he received a flood of light from a Republican, then I say he is not worthy of the post of watchman. A sentinel standing upon the watch-tower to have eyes and not see—to have ears and not hear—I say he is not to be considered as faithful. The tried marine will forese the storm approaching from the clouds, and the man acquainted with the forest will foresell the approach of the whirlwind from its sound among the trees. But for a man who knew these things and did not sound the slav n, I say he is not a faithful sentinel. Where was the factful sentinel who talks about Tennessee! Did he vote! If a bill passes the Sanate and no objection is made, it is supposed. (Mo.), denied that the people in violation of their Constitution, have acted in violation of law. No Congress has the power to say that the people shall not send up a petition asking for admission into the Union. The English Compromise was not an enabling set. It could not take away any of the rights secured under the Constitution of the United States. There was the authority of that Constitution, and a pracedent for the admission of Kansas; and the people acted precisely as they should have acted. The English in the process of th acted precisely as they should have acted. The Enplish bill imposed no restraint on the power of the
present Congress. The admission of new S-ates was a
matter of discretion. He would go still further, and
say that even if he had voted for the English
hill, though he would have considered that
the most unfortunate act of his life, it would
not preclude him from voting for the admission
of Kansas under the Wyandot Constitution. It
has been shown that there is sufficient population in
Kansas, which has every element to organize au
efficient State Government. He answered the objections as to the boundaries, saying that he Indian ternitory was protected by a treaty which Congress can-Tennessee! Did he vote! If a bill passes the Senate and no objection is made, it is supposed to have the facit consent of every member present. If there was all this danger, should not he have risen in his place to sound the alarm, and let the whole country know the great peril? But let us follow this a little further. What is the proposition now to grant a Homestead? The long and short of the bill is to grant a many home substance. tions as to the boundaries, saying that the Indian ter-ritory was protected by a treaty which Congress cau-ron infringe: and whatever might be the morits of the question with regard to the voters, he thought it would be unfair and unjust to apply to Kansas a prin-ciple not extended to other new Scates. He trusted that Kansas would be admitted into the Union, and thus the strife which has so long existed would be a man a home, embracing so many acros. I do not care whether you call it a Homestead or anything clse. The substance is what we want. It is a home,

Mr. QUARLES (S. Am., Tenn.) opposed the bill on Mr. QUARLES (S. Am., Tern.) opposed the bill on the grounce of the including of Indian lands within the boundaries of Kanses, which is in violation of the treaties; that the people should have complied with the English bill; and that the population was not saf-ficient. Besides, the Wyandot Constitution was not saf-ficient. Besides, the Wyandot Constitution was auti-republican, according to the definition of the Consti-tution of the United States, because it permits for eigners to vote. Having repudiated the English bill, English without authority of law.

go get a home. In 1854, there was a Homestead bill before the Senate, and Mr. Hunter of Virginia offered as amendment. And this was right in all the existence that the discovery of the senate of the senate that the existence the land to 12½ cents an acre. He then read the list of Yeas and Naya, till he came to the name of Mr. Mason, and continued as follows: Mason! Mason! Here stands the vote of the gentleman who is arraigning Tennessee, voining for the amendment to reduce the land to 12½ cents an acre, introduced by his own colleague. Where do we stand now? I think Tennessee is sort of getting up, is not she? I think she will compare at least favo ably with Virginia. Again, there was another amendment by Mr. Sizepatrick of Ala., to reduce the price to 12½ cents, and at least the bill to grant 160 acres as a Homesteal was read a third time, and on the question, shall the bill puss, the Yeas and Naya were ordered, and here, among the year, is Mason! Mason! If the Senator was enlightened a littlefycetorday. I must enlighten him a little today. I doubt if he remembers correctly what he did on these occasions, and a little refeating of the memory is sometimes good for us all. Where is the difference in reducing the land to 124 cents per acre and reducing to Sid for a long. Kansas was here without authority of law.

Mr. COX (Dem., Ohio) declared himself in favor of Mr. COX (Dem., Ohio) declared himself in favor of the passinge of the bill as a friend of the people of Kanssa. He repudiated the extraordinary speech de-livered yesterday by the delegate from Kansas (Mr. Pairott), believing its tendency was to jeopard the admission of the State. It was obnoxious to make a charge of unfairness, and he considered the speech as showing more temper than wisdom, whatever might be its merits as an oratorical production. It might be in the line of his duty to lecture the members of the Honce.

Mr. PARROTT (Rep., Kansas), interrupting, claimed that he beld a seat here by a right equal to that of the gentleman, and asked him to specify the objectionable

Mr. COX, resuming, said that Mr. Parrott had no Mr. COX, resuming, said that Mr. Parrott had not done justice to the men who undertook here to remove the Lecompton Constitution from the halls of Congress. The Delegate, while charging that the English bill was intended to keep Kansas out of the Union, made no exception to his sweezing libel. The intention of some of those who voted for it was to enable the people of Kansas to reject the Lecompton Constitution, and this was his declared purpose. To call the English bill, as did the Delegate from Kansas, a "mean and false contrivance," was unjust to those who stood up in favor of the rights of the people of Kansas. As a man of homer he was bound to vote for this bill. There we use difficulty with him as to the population of Kan-Gen. Juckison, and Tennessee stands to day where sile out then, and the homestead policy is but a carrying out of this policy. But instead of arguing the question, the Senator tries to raise a prepulate by which it can be struck with more ease than a could by meeting the question of fair argument. Virginis rebuke Tennessee or any other State with reference to the creation of Free States! Turn to the ordinance of 1767, where the surrender of her territory resulted in the creation of five Free States. Alarmed at the creation of Free States! Five of them were created by your own hand. Are you not salished with them? And because Tennessee prefers to follow the right principles, knowing that in the pursuit of a right principle, knowing that in the pursuit of a right principle, knowing that in the provide the stand upon that principle and policy unalterably, as her own noble rivers pursue then

every stage of its proceedings. It can repeal as well as enact all the sub-tantive parts of the English bill Kansas accepted. He referred to the justification of his vote by his constituents, coming here with double his former majority. In spite of all the valueration and abuse, sed a most unexampled personal contest, he was returned here, and as the crowning act of that triumph he would vote for the admission of Kantses.

sonal centest, he was returned here, and as the crowning act of that triumph he would vote for the admission of Karkes.

Mr. PRYOR (Dem., Va.), rising to a question of privilege, read from The Globe report concerning the difficulty of Thursday, and quoted the foliowing:

"Mr. PRYOR (advancing from the Democratic side of the House toward the area, where Mr. Lovelys should—The gentlemen from Linois [Lovelys] shall not approach this side of the House, shaking his first and taking in the way he has taked. It is had exceed to be becompeled to sit here and hear his after of the steed of the House, shaking his first and taking in the way he has taked. It is had exceed to be becompeled to sit here and hear his after this tre asonable and iosniting language; but he shall not, sir, come upon this side of the House, shaking his first in our faces.

"Mr. FOTTER—We listened to gentletten upon the other side for eight weeks, when they denounced the members upon this side with violent and offensive language. We fistened to them quietly, and heard them through; and not we, Sir, this side and) be heard, let the consequences be what they may.

"Mr. PRYOR—This is the point I make: Let the gentleman repair form his gent, and say all under the rules lie is ebittled to say; but Sir, he should not come upon this side, chaking his first in our faces, and taking in the sayle he havialked. He shall not come here gestionizing in a menaciou and ruffianly manner.

"Mr. POTTER—You are doing the same thing."

Mr. POTTER—You are doing the same thing.

Mr. POTTER—was here this reading, said it was due to himself to say, on that occasion be did not recognize the honorable Member, or hear any word from his lips; nor was be singular in this oblivion of his presence, but, finding him reported in The Globe, he would admit the Member had interpolated the words, "Let the consequences be what they may," and "you are doing the same thing." Then again, after the words as taken cown by the reporters, "I do not think that side of "the House has a right to

not."
Mr. POTTER was very much surprised to hear the Mr. POTTER was very much surprised to hear the gentleman say that he did not see him on the occasion alluded to, but he had no right to say the gentleman did see him. He stood within a few feet of the gentleman, and after atr. Pryor had made the romark as to. Mr. Lovejoy shaking his fist, he (Potter) said, "You are doing the same thing." He had a right to do what he cid, and gen lemen did the same thing. It was perfectly natural, where there were so many talking, that the reporters should not have distinctly heard all the remarks.

Mr. PRYOR replied that the member might have been nere, but be (Pryor) did not see hom. He did in two intuices substitute one word for another, in no respect changing the sense of his meaning, and not putting himself in a more heroic attitude. He understood the gentleman then to say that on that occasion

respect changing the sense of his meaning, and not putting himself in a more hero's distinct. He understood the gentleman then to say that on that occasion he (Pryor), in a ruffianly and violent manner, approached and gestic lated toward the member from Illinois (Lovejoy). Was he to understand further that the member intended by that any monace or offense? Mr. POTTER replied that what he meant was this: While the member from Virginia was making the charge about Lovejoy shaking his first, he (Potter) said, very naturally, "You are doing the same thing." Mr. Potter said that he depresated the shaking of fists on one side as much as the other, and he stood by what he had said. He considered that a member has the right to correct his temarks from the notes of the reservices, and to supply omissions. He would ask Mr. Pryor whether he (Pryor) did not crase his (Potter's) remark after it was put in by the reporters. What right had he to do this wi hout consultation with him. It was a liberty no gentleman should take with another, and he (Petter) would suffer his right arm to fail off before he would do it.

Mr. PRYOR—The gentleman wants to know by what anthorized to erase the unwarrantable and impertment interjection made in the notes of the reporters. The gentleman stands by the language. I understand him to give me liberty of construing his remarks as I choose. Whether or no he will stand by it, the sequel will prove [Langhter on the Republican side.]

Mr. DAVIS (Rep., Mass.) said that he heard Mr. Potter make the remarks.

Mr. SMITTi (Dem., Va.) sind Mr. GARNETT (Dem., Va.) severally expressed their views against the bill. Mr GROW (Rep., Pa.) closed the argument in favor of the bill. As to the boundaries, they are the same as the Senate and House have herestoore approved. The area is \$5,000 square mileer. With regard to the population, each thouse declared, tw. ars ago, that Kansus had a population sufficiently large for a State. She has a voting population of 17,150. He also argued that nothing in the proposed bou

was disagreed to.

The bill was then passed, 134 against 73, as follows:

nul-182.

NAY8-Messra Adams (Ky), Anderson (Mo), Anderson (Ky), Ashmare Avery, Barkidale, Bocack, Bonham, Boteler, Bovee, Brabson, Branch, Bristow, Rumett, Clark (Mo), Clopton, Cobb, Cray (Mo), Craige, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis (Md.), Edmundson, English, Garnett, Gartiell, Gilmer, Hamilton, Hardensen, Harris (Va.) Huston, Hawkins, H.Q. Hindman, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Keist, Lamar, Leach (N.C.), Leake, Love, Mailory, Maynard, McQueen, McRae, Millsen, Moore (Ky.), Moere (Ala.), Nelson, Noell, Pagh, Quaries, Reagan, Kuffin, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, Smith (Va.), Smith (N. C.), Smilworth, Sicvenson, Stokes, Thomas, Vance, Whiteley, Winstow, Woodson-72.

Mr. ENGLISH (Dem., Ind.), Said as more than two-thirds of his-political friends had voed against the bill,

Mr. ENGLISH (Dem., Ind.) said as more than two-thirds of his political friends had vo ed against the bill, he had voted no.

The bill declares that the State of Kansas shall be admitted into the Union nater the Wyandot Constitution, on an egual focitirg with the original States in all respects whitever. The boundaries begin at the point on the western boundary of Missauri, where the thirty-strenth parallel of north latitude crosses the same, thence west on said parallel to the twenty-fifth merician of lengitude west of Washington, thence north on that meridian to the fortieth parallel of latitude, thence east on said the same, thence west on said parallel to the twenty-fifth me-rician of lengitude west of Washington, thence north on that mornidan to the fortieth parallel of latitude, thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of Missouri, thence south with the western boundary of that Matte to the place of beginning provided nothing contained in the Continuion of Karsaa shall be construed to impast the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indiaes in the Territory, according to existing treates, nor shall their Territory be included with the State until said tribe shall signify their assent thereto. Until the next general sportionment Kansas shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives. The remainder of the bill contains the usual land provisions and conditions.

Adjourned.

From Albany. Special Dispaich to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 11, 1860. The bill to extend the term of the City Chamberlain has been signed by the Governor, and has become a

Messrs. Pilsbury and Bowen were sworn in Police Commissioners before the Secretary of State to-

day. Freshet in the Western Rivers.

Freshet in the Western Rivers.

PITTSEURGE, Wednesday, April 11, 1860.

The heavy rains for the past three days have caused a freshet, attended with the destruction of considerable property. The low lands along the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers are completely inandated. The rise came so suddenly that several coal-boats on the Monongahela were swept over the dam and sunk. The number lost was thirteen, the loss being over \$16,000. The loss in Allegany has been causiderable. Several manufacturies were flooded, and families in some instances were driven from their dwellings. The railroads also have suffered by land slides, which have impeded travel.

Altogether it has been one of the most destructive freshets experienced for many years. The rivers have now mostly obtained the highest stage—rising but about an inch per hour. The Monongaheia pier mark indicates 29 feet 4 inches—only 20 inches less than the orest inches and 1852.

The Heavy Rains in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Wednes inv. April 11, 1850.

The beavy rains of the past few days have resulted in considerable obstruction to the railroads in the State.

The Cleveland and Fittsburgh and the Central Ohio Reads are both wealed. Reads are both washed away in several places, and will be rendered impassable for a day or two. A mee-rage from Columbus says that all the roads leading into that place are overflowed.

Territic Hurricane and Steamboat

Explosion.

CINCINSATI, Wednesday, April 11, 1860.

A terrific burriesne parsed over Urbana on Monday, uproofing and demolishing several buildings.
The steamer Samuel Guty, burst her boiler when about 100 miles below Louisville, yesterday, shereby killing one fireman, and scalding several passengers.

Virginia Politics.
STAUNTON, Va., Monday, April 9, 1800.
The District Convention elected Messrs. Moffitt, and Yost, Hunter men, as Delegates to Charleston. sages by the fire adjusted.

Section 16 previous for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale of Quarantha.